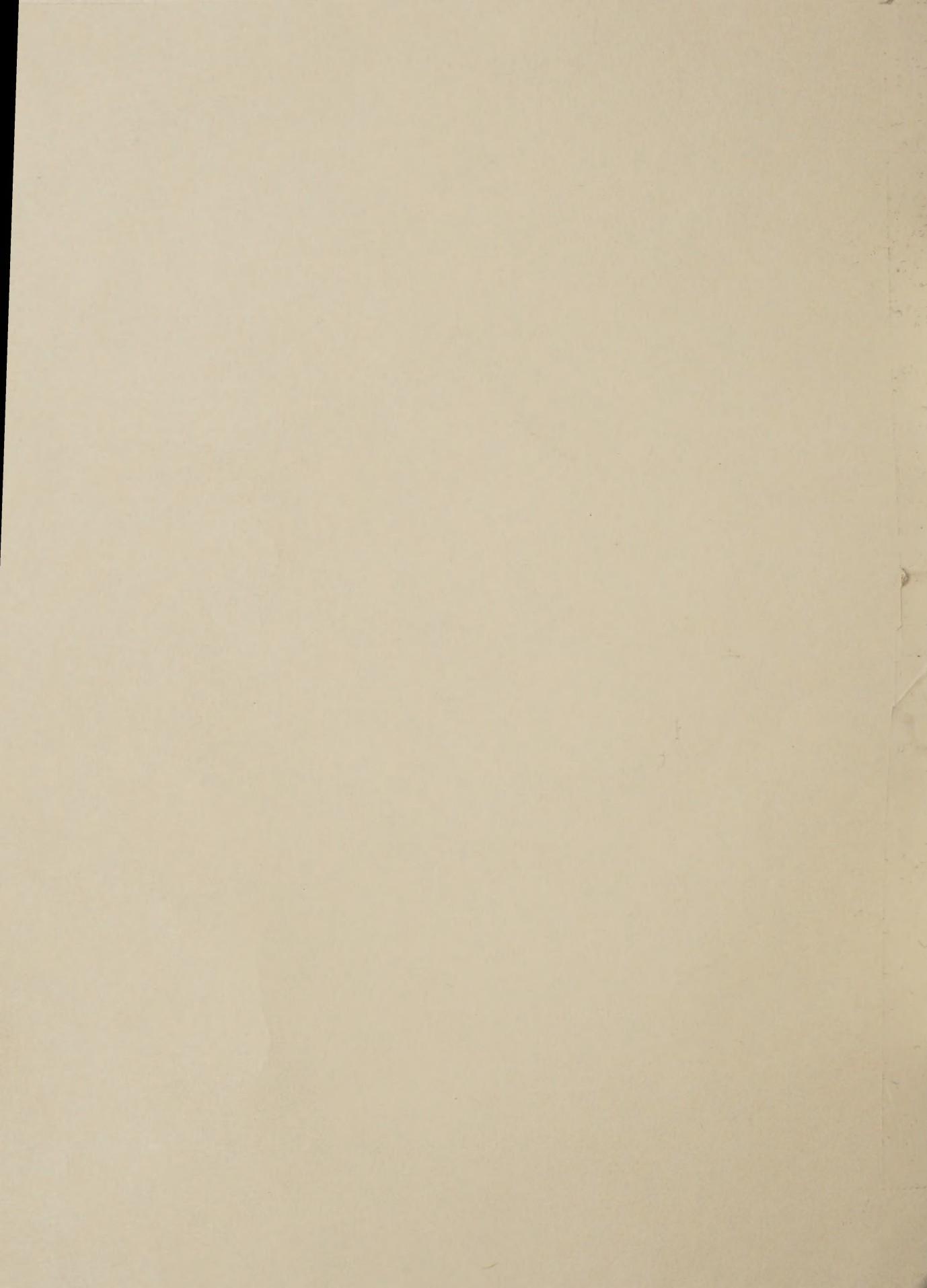
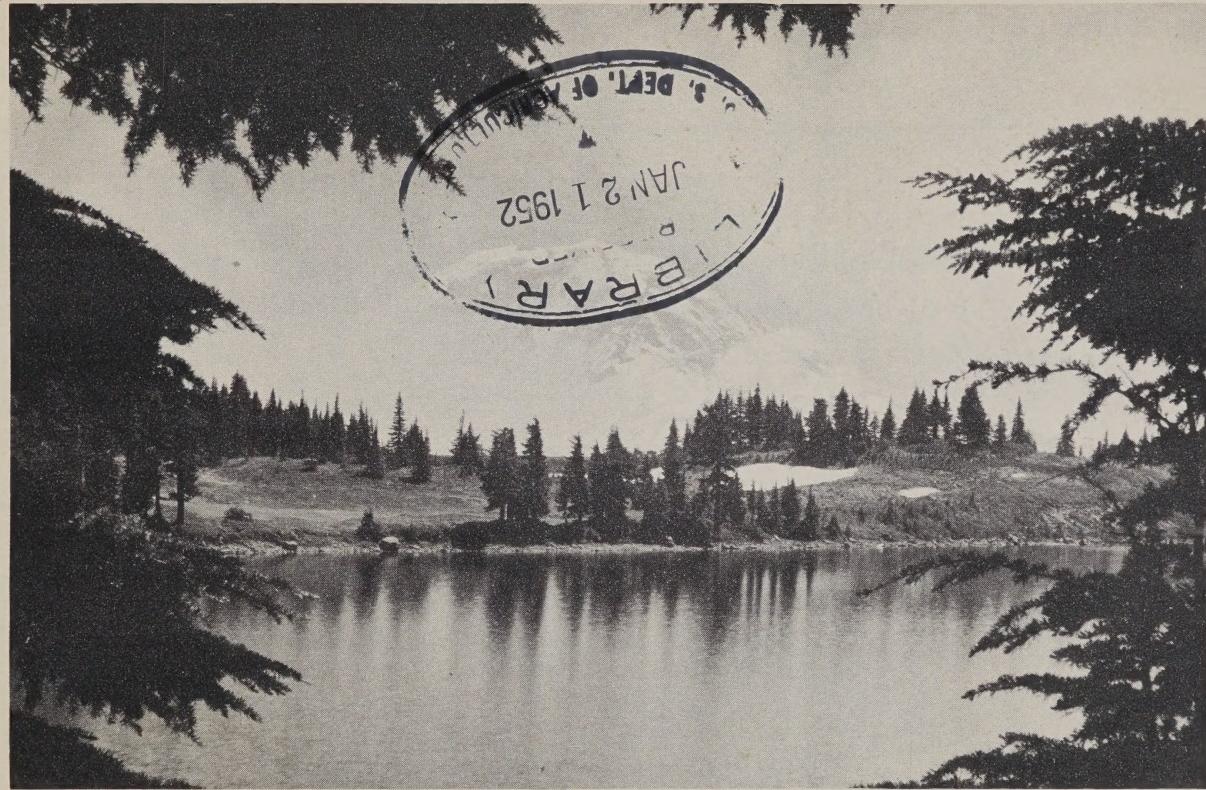


Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.



769 Sm
951



F-429558

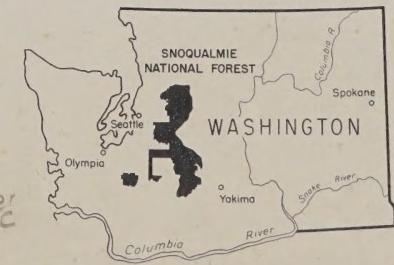
SNOQUALMIE

NATIONAL FOREST

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE • FOREST SERVICE

Pacific Northwest Region

September 1951



SNOQUALMIE National Forest, comprised of more than 1,200,000 acres of Government-owned land, is administered by the United States Forest Service. Like other national forests in the United States, Alaska, and Puerto Rico, it was established and is maintained to preserve watersheds that regulate stream flow and prevent erosion, and to make timber, water, recreation, and other forest resources available to the people of this country in ways of greatest service.

It is estimated that there is more than 16 billion board feet of merchantable timber on the Snoqualmie. This timber is made up principally of Douglas-fir, western hemlock, western redcedar, several of the true firs, and ponderosa pine. When ready for harvest, forest officers estimate the amount of timber that will be for sale and its value. Trees to be removed are selected and marked in accordance with the policy of keeping the forest perpetually productive. The timber to be cut is then advertised in newspapers and sold to the highest bidder.

All money received from timber sales, or from the sale of any other forest resource, goes to the United States Treasury. Twenty-five percent of this money, however, is returned to the State for distribution to the counties from which the resource came, to be used for schools and roads, and 10 percent is made available to the Forest Service for roads and trails.

The forest is a natural reservoir that feeds the streams furnishing domestic water, light, and power, to such cities as Everett, Seattle, Tacoma, and Yakima, as well as smaller communities along the way. The highly productive orchards, gardens, and hay fields of Yakima Valley also depend on these streams. Because of the incalculable value of the water resource, the forest cover and soil on the slopes of the watersheds must be maintained and protected so that it can absorb and hold back potential flood water, and feed clear, pure water gradually into the streams.

Parts of the Snoqualmie, especially on the eastern slope of the Cascade Range, are valuable for the grazing of sheep and cattle from ranches along the Columbia and Yakima Rivers. In the summer, approximately 880 cattle and 4,800 ewes with their lambs graze on the forest. The owners of the livestock pay a small fee per animal for this grazing privilege and use of the range is under the supervision of forest officers. These men are charged with the responsibility of seeing that the range is kept in good condition so that it will continue to contribute its share in making a stable livestock industry.

Another valuable resource of our forests is in the opportunities they provide for relaxation. Each year more than 400,000 visitors come to the Snoqualmie. They come because they enjoy the beauty and quiet of the forest, they want to fish or hunt, or perhaps hike or take a pack trip into wilderness country. And some come to ski.

The Cascade Crest Trail, a section of the Pacific Crest Trail, follows closely the summit of the Cascade Range through the forest. Sections of this trail are appropriate for short hikes and horseback trips, but for those who are interested in longer hikes and horseback trips, the Goat Rocks Wild Area is a popular goal. That area is set aside as a "wilderness" to remain as created by Nature. This means that man-made improvements are not permitted in the area—only Forest Service trails or developments that are essential in fire protection.

Climbers in rugged mountain country, for their own protection, should leave their names and addresses with a forest ranger, travel in groups of at least three, and have proper clothes and equipment, including candles and waterproof matches.

Trout in the lakes and streams and game in the hills lure many a sportsman to the Snoqualmie. Deer are found throughout the forest, but the several herds of elk range on the east side. Black bear and mountain goats also make their homes on the forest, and native pheasant and blue grouse are the most common game birds. State game laws apply on the forest.

Winter-sports areas, popular with great numbers of skiers, have been developed at Snoqualmie Pass, Stevens Pass, and American River. At these places one may ski on prepared slopes, find comfort in the warming cabins, or attempt the nearby trails. Free ski instruction is usually given each Saturday during the skiing season.

There are several colonies of summer homes on the Snoqualmie. The land on which these homes are built is leased by individual families who pay a small yearly fee for a special-use permit. In addition to the summer home sites, the Forest Service maintains some organization camps, complete with improvements, that can be rented by character-building organizations.

Free camp and picnic grounds are maintained for the pleasure and convenience of the public at many places on the forest. All of the necessary facilities, such as fireplaces, tables, and the usual sanitation improvements are provided. See the map for the location of these camps. Visitors to the forest are not hampered unduly by regulations, but they are asked to leave a clean camp and a dead fire, and not to smoke while traveling. During periods of bad fire weather, certain hazardous areas may be closed.

A list of forest camps can be obtained from the Regional Forester, Post Office Building, Portland 8, Oreg., or from the Forest Supervisor, 415 Federal Office Building, Seattle 4, Wash. The Forest Supervisor or any of the district rangers at Naches, North Bend, Mineral, Enumclaw, Skykomish, and Tieton will be glad to answer questions about the forest and its resources.

TIPS FOR FOREST USERS—PREVENT FIRES!

1. Smoke in safe places only—areas free from dry or flammable materials.
2. Crush out your smoke. When in the forest, clear litter away from mineral soil and use the heel of your shoe to grind cigarette, cigar, or pipe ashes into the ground. When driving, use your ash tray. Never throw burning material from any vehicle.
3. Observe "no smoking" signs in forest, brush, and grass areas that have been closed to smoking because of high fire hazard.
4. Before you throw your match away, break it in two. Always feel the burned end to be sure it is OUT.
5. Before building a campfire, know your State laws. If a permit is needed, get one from a ranger or fire warden. Scrape all litter away from mineral soil to form a circle at least 6 feet in diameter. Dig a hole in the center—build and keep your fire small.
6. NEVER build a campfire against logs, trees, or near brush. Don't leave fires unattended.
7. Before leaving your campfire, stir the coals while soaking them with water. Turn the sticks over and soak both sides as well as the earth around the fire. Make sure the fire is COMPLETELY out by feeling the embers with your bare hands.

IT'S YOUR FOREST—HELP PROTECT IT!



F-387000

Quick action is necessary to success in fighting forest fires. Yesterday, the lonely lookout, the slow pack train, and men on foot dealt with fires in high roadless areas. Today, planes, helicopters, and smoke-jumpers deal swiftly with the same problem.



F-195964

Most fires are the result of man's carelessness. Be sure that your cigarette, cigar, pipe heel, match, and campfire are all out when you are through with them—DEAD OUT. Help protect what is yours.



F-456574

Clear cutting Douglas-fir in 60- to 80-acre patches keeps the land continuously producing timber; reduces soil erosion and fire hazard.



F-392655

Water from the Snoqualmie and Wenatchee National Forests makes possible the annual multimillion dollar fruit crops of the Yakima Valley, while subirrigation of the rich west-side valleys produces vegetables and bulbs for the markets of the West.





F-405321

Entrance to Snoqualmie Pass Winter Sports Area. Winter sports on the forest complete a year-round program for sportsmen.





F-354939

Soda Springs Forest Camp, one of more than 40 on the forest. These camps are developed for the convenience of the recreationist. Tables and benches, fireplaces, drinking water, and sanitary facilities are available.



F-428009

This bewildered deer watches his home burn. Fire in the forest destroys more than the trees.



F-227124

Washington Twist Falls—one of Snoqualmie's myriad charms.

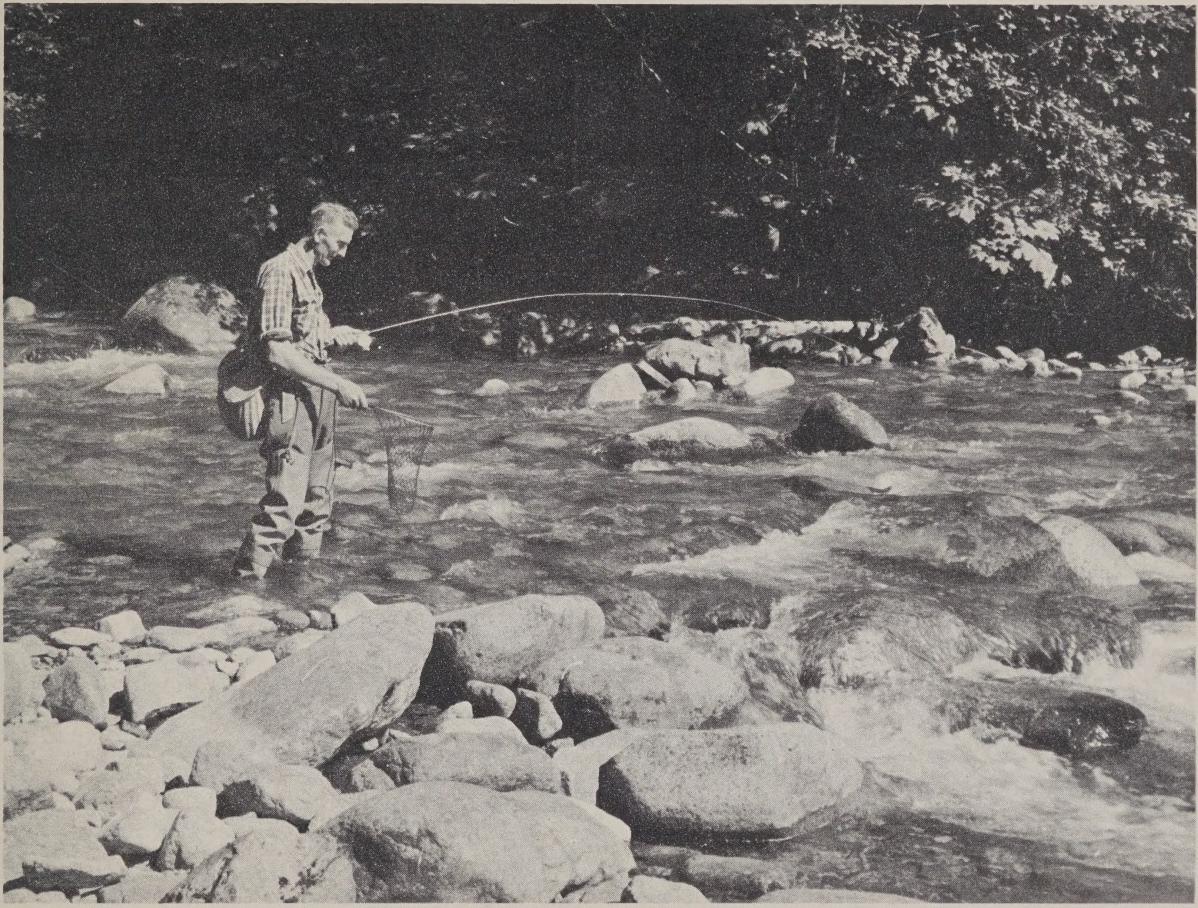




F-259311

Watersheds within the Snoqualmie National Forest are a source of domestic and industrial water for one-half the people of the State of Washington.





F-413924

There are 670 miles of fishing streams and 400 lakes on the Snoqualmie. Native and planted trout furnish sport to 200,000 fishermen each year.

872608



F-318790

Stockmen make good use of forest summer range for their sheep and cattle. Home ranch land can be used for the production of hay, and depleted pastures given a chance to recover.